



# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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4 April 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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**Chad**

**Presidency: Agreement on Libyan Withdrawal Imminent**

AB0404110094 Paris AFP in French 1004 GMT  
4 Apr 94

[Text] Ndjamena, 4 Apr (AFP)—The Presidency of the Republic of Chad today announced that a "final communique spelling out the modalities" for Libya's withdrawal from the Aozou Strip "is expected to be signed today in Tripoli." The withdrawal, which begins on 15 April, will be carried out under the supervision of a commission made up of 25 Libyan officers, 25 Chadian officers, and five officers selected by the United Nations, the Presidency explained in the communique carried on national radio. The official turnover of the Aozou Strip to Chad would take place on 1 May, the Presidency further stated, making sure it used the conditional tense throughout its release. A Chadian delegation led by Interior Minister Abderamane Izzo and Defense Minister Mahamat Mamadou have been holding discussions in Tripoli since 1 April with a Libyan delegation led by Arab Unity Minister Jum'ah al-Mahdi al-Fazzani and General Security Minister Muhammad Hijazi.

**Rebels Blamed for Attack on Bekourou Garrison**

LD0104193894 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 1 Apr 94

[Excerpt] In Chad, according to the authorities, the southern rebels of Moise Tchieta are reported to have attacked the garrison of Bekourou, near Gore, on Wednesday [30 March] morning. They are reported to have killed one soldier and four civilians. The rebels have not confirmed this information yet. [passage omitted]

**Foreign Minister Denies Iranian Assistance Sought**

AB0304203594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 2 Apr 94

[Text] In Chad, Foreign Minister Fakadi Lokna has denied reports that Iran's assistance had been sought regarding the exploitation of Chadian oil.

**Zaire**

**Opposition Majority Endorses Constitutional Act**

AB0204174394 Paris AFP in French 0746 GMT  
2 Apr 94

[Text] Kinshasa, 2 Apr (AFP)—The majority party in the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition [USOR] on 1 April officially endorsed the new Transitional Constitutional Act, which was adopted on 30 March by the High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament [HCR-PT]. The act is being contested by the USOR's hardliners.

In a press communique, the Union for the Republic and Democracy [URD], which contains most of the USOR's major political parties, with the exception of Etienne Tshisekedi's party, said it has noted that "from a legal standpoint, both Article 76 and the Transitional Constitutional Act were correctly adopted by the HCR-PT plenary session, which was officially held in line with the normal procedure."

The Article 76 being referred to here deals with the provisions for appointing a prime minister. It does not make any allusion or reference to former Premier Etienne Tshisekedi or to the Sovereign National Conference, which had appointed him to that post.

The drafting of the article led to the departure of most of the USOR hardliners from the HCR-PT. The USOR hardliners maintain that Tshisekedi is Zaire's "legal prime minister."

The URD communique was initiated by key figures from the main opposition parties, notably Gerard Kamanda of the Nationalist Common Front, Edouard Mambu of the Union of Independent Democrats, and Raphael Mwanba of the Social Christian Democratic Party, which, with the exclusion of Tshisekedi's Union for Democracy and Social Progress, form the backbone of the Sacred Union.

It was also signed by Pierre Lumbi, a representative from the civil society (peasant solidarity) and foreign minister in Tshisekedi's government.



## Eritrea

### President Afewerki Leaves on Visit to PRC

*EA0304211594 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1600 GMT 3 Apr 94*

[Excerpts] A high-level Eritrean Government delegation, led by President Isayas Afewerki, left for China today. President Isayas Afewerki left for China on a one-week working visit at the invitation of Chinese President Jiang Zemin. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, President Isayas Afewerki noted that relations between the peoples of Eritrea and the UAE are developing. President Isayas stated this to the UAE news agency on arrival at the UAE international airport, on his way to China.

## Ethiopia

### President Zenawi Meets With Sudanese Ambassador

*EA0304151594 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 3 Apr 94*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 3 April (SUNA)—Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi has confirmed the strength of Sudanese-Ethiopian relations and reiterated his country's interest in making every effort to successfully bring about peace in Sudan. He stated this yesterday when meeting with 'Uthman al-Sa'id, Sudan's ambassador to Ethiopia, who gave him a message from the president of the Republic, Lieutenant General 'Umar al-Bashir, on relations between the two countries. He said the security and stability of Sudan concerned all neighboring states, above all Ethiopia, with which Sudan shares its longest border.

In a statement to SUNA in Addis Ababa, the ambassador said that the message came within the framework of continuous consultations and exchange of ideas between the two countries. The message also covered the recent Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development [IGADD] meeting in Nairobi relating to the establishment of peace in Sudan as well as the preparations under way for the second round of talks, set for 16 May. The message also dealt with the situation in the region and progress in the implementation of joint agreements which were recently concluded in Khartoum.

The Sudanese ambassador to Ethiopia said Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi described the Nairobi peace talks as positive and commended the Sudanese Government's stand and its interest in attaining a peaceful solution.

His excellency the ambassador also denied a BBC report that relations between Sudan and Ethiopia had cooled down to some extent. He said this was not the first time its correspondent had worked to undermine the two countries' close relations. The correspondent had always

attacked the Ethiopian Government too, and had covered Ethiopian news in a negative and non-objective manner. The ambassador stressed that relations between the two countries were too strong to be affected by such media campaigns.

### Five Political Parties Merge To Form ENDP

*EA0304203094 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 3 Apr 94*

[Text] Five political and ethnic groups who are members of the Council of Representatives of the Ethiopian Transitional Government on 2 April merged to form one political party, called the Ethiopian National Democratic Party, ENDP. The groups merged to enable them to participate and jointly nominate their candidates in the coming election.

The political and ethnic groups which merged are the Gurage People's Democratic Front, the Kembata People's Congress, the Welayita People's Democratic Front, the Ethiopian Democratic Coalition [as heard], and the Ethiopian National Democratic [word indistinct]. The party was formed at a meeting attended by representatives of all five political and ethnic groups held at the Ghion Hotel in Addis Ababa.

## Somalia

### Kidnappers Free American Red Cross Doctor

*AB0404092494 Paris AFP in English 0903 GMT 04 Apr 94*

[Text] Mogadishu, April 4 (AFP)—An American Doctor working for the International Committee of the Red Cross abducted by Somali gunmen last last week has been released, relief agency sources said Monday [4 April].

Alfred Petters, 39, a cholera expert, was kidnapped on Thursday as he drove from Benaadir Hospital, south of Mogadishu, to the Red Cross headquarters a short distance away. No further details were immediately available about circumstances of the release.

Fifteen gunmen in three cars described by an eyewitness "as very aggressive" ambushed the Red Cross cars, ordered everyone out, shot dead a Somali guard and drove away with Petters.

Petters, who was on his second tour of duty in this war-ravaged east African country was the first Red Cross worker to be kidnapped in Somalia.

## Uganda

### Assembly Commission Reports More Election Results

*EA0104174394 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0400 GMT 1 Apr 94*

[Text] The Constituent Assembly [CA] commission has released more results of the CA elections. In Arua District, the Aringa Electoral Area was won by Mr. (Olega Ashraf) with 13,929 votes. Ayivu electoral area was captured by Mr. (Dik Nyai) with 20,730 votes. Koboko Electoral Area was won by Mr. (Serbi Data) with 8,238 votes. Madi-Okollo Electoral Area was taken by Dr. (Jacob Aniku) with 11,872 votes. Maracha Electoral Area went to Mr. (Samuel Oneti Batia) with 15,247 votes. Terego Electoral Area is to be represented by Mr.

(Obiga Kania Mario) with 10,339 votes. Arua municipality electoral area is to be represented by (Zubawi Atamuaku) who got 6,200 votes.

Kyamuswa Electoral Area in Kalangala district has been captured by Mr. (Ssemala Kirundo Kiwanuka Kyimize) with 1,289 votes.

Chekwi Electoral Area in Moroto District went to Mr. William Naburi Lorika with 3,397 votes.

Jonam County in Nebbi District has been won by Mr. (Onegi Bell) with 11,904 votes.

Kyaka Electoral Area in Kabarole District has been swept by Mr. Clement Kandole who got 12,332 votes.

Kilak County, Gulu District, is to be represented by Mr. James Atare who got 18,120 votes.

Budama South, Tororo District, has been won by Mr. Michael Akisoferi Ogola who got 9,009 votes.

**Mandela, De Klerk, Zulu Leaders To Meet 8 Apr**

*MB0304175094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 3 Apr 94*

[Text] ANC President Nelson Mandela has announced that he will meet State President F.W. de Klerk, IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini for a peace summit on Friday [8 April]. Mr. Mandela announced this to reporters during the Easter service of the Zion Christian Church [ZCC] at Moria, north of Pietersburg. The service was attended by all of South Africa's prominent political leaders. Mr. Mandela arrived in an open vehicle to the ululations of thousands of people lining the road to the church. He was followed by Mr. de Klerk, Mr. Clarence Makwetu of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], Mr. Zach de Beer of the DP [Democratic Party], Professor Itumeleng Mosala of Azapo [Azanian People's Organization], and Dr. Buthelezi.

The leader of the ZCC, Bishop Barnabas Likhanyane, made an appeal in his sermon for a fresh commitment to peace.

**Delaying kwa-Zulu-Natal Election May Be on Agenda**

*MB0404074094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0400 GMT 4 Apr 94*

[Text] The possible delay of regional voting in the violence-riddled kwaZulu region could be on the agenda when President de Klerk meets with Mr. Nelson Mandela, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and King Goodwill Zwelithini on Friday. SAPA reports that a government spokesman said all possibilities would be considered in view of the importance of the millions of Zulus in the region being involved in the post-electoral decision-making process. ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus rejected the possibility, saying there would be no distinction between regional and national elections.

**Buthelezi: Election Participation Still Possible**

*MB0204062294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 2 Apr 94*

[Text] IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi says he may still take part in the election. Speaking near Ulundi, he said this would depend on the outcome of a summit meeting with the government, the ANC, and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini next week.

[Begin Buthelezi recording] If the negotiations, or rather the discussions, that are taking place next week between the state president, Mr. Mandela, the president of the ANC, his majesty the king, and myself, do not come up with something that can make it possible for us to participate in the elections even at this late hour, then of course we'll continue to play the role of being opposed to the status quo. [end recording]

Dr. Buthelezi said though the declaration of a state of emergency in kwaZulu-Natal was not conducive to good negotiations.

**IEC Chairman on Emergency, Natal Election Prospects**

*MB0404082204 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0620 GMT 4 Apr 94*

[Interview with IEC Chairman Johann Kriegler by correspondent Steven Lange on the "Radio Today" program; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer Jeremy Dawes] The countdown to the elections has begun in earnest, but still a major cause of concern is kwaZulu-Natal. With violence still unacceptably high and the fact that a state of emergency is in operation, what are the chances of a free and fair election there? On the line to Steven Lange, we have the chairman of the IEC [Independent Electoral Commission], Judge Johann Kriegler:

[Begin recording] [Kriegler] A very short while that it's been in operation, but the prospects are that it would improve the outlook for a substantially free and fair election in kwaZulu-Natal. To the extent that it enhances stability, law and order, free movement of people without fear of harm, it can only be beneficial.

[Lange] Is the state of emergency having the desired effect, from what you've heard so far?

[Kriegler] So far, certainly yes. But it's early days yet, I repeat.

[Lange] Have you had cooperation from the kwaZulu administration?

[Kriegler] No, not the requisite degree. We've had a very close look at the extent to which we could mount an election with the cooperation that has been offered. The subcommittee is due to report to us tomorrow. But the last report that I had from our side was that it didn't look as if we were really getting a great deal of cooperation.

[Lange] In what respect is it failing?

[Kriegler] Well, it's failing in the will. The word is there, but the will is not there. You know, our officials can work for you provided they're available, provided they're not engaged in essential services, provided they realize that in the political climate they're taking an enormous risk—that kind of ostensible support, but really not.

[Lange] Do you sense a sort of passive resistance?

[Kriegler] Yes. There used to be a term in the old British army called dumb insolence—you know, you go along, but you do so with such obvious ill-will and unwillingness that in fact it's tantamount to disobeying.



[Lange] Over the weekend Chief Minister Buthelezi suggested that the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] might still participate in the elections. Is this logistically possible?

[Kriegler] On the ballot paper as it is, on the planning of the election, the legislation as it stands, it's not possible. The only feasible means that I can imagine—but then, I don't have all of the options necessarily in mind—the only feasible option is for them to join in, in collaboration with a party already in the ballot paper, otherwise there's no way that I can see them joining in this particular election on the 26th, 27th, 28th.

[Lange] So the IFP will not appear on the ballot paper?

[Kriegler] No, it simply can't. We've been printing those ballot papers for weeks and weeks now, and we cut it very short as it is, to allow late participants an opportunity to come in, and there's no way that we can start reprinting and have ballot papers available for the predetermined election days with other runners on. [end recording]

#### Intelligence Reports Cited in Natal Decision

MB0204085794 Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English 2-3 Apr 94 p 1,2

[By political correspondent Chris Whitfield]

[Excerpts] Chilling intelligence reports predicting a sharp increase in KwaZulu/Natal violence fatalities as the election approached finally persuaded President de Klerk to declare a state of emergency in the region, according to Government sources. The reports—some of which are understood to have referred to a tenfold increase in deaths prior to the election—came shortly after the Independent Electoral Commission's blunt and decisive call for political intervention in the crisis-torn province.

One source described the intelligence reports presented to De Klerk as "hair-raising" and said they had indicated a massive potential for increased violence as the election approached. The sources declined to comment on whether specific campaigns of violence were planned. They believed gravest threat to stability lay in already volatile areas on the ground where violence was expected to break out and spread to other, more stable areas.

Troops began to arrive in KwaZulu/Natal yesterday as security chiefs gathered to plot how the tough state of emergency regulations proclaimed by De Klerk would be applied on the ground.

There was no immediate indication from the KwaZulu government or the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on whether there would be active resistance to the imposition of the emergency regulations, but it was clear that there was considerable unhappiness in Ulundi.

It is evident from the proclamation in the Government Gazette that steps have been taken to directly inhibit the

continued training of Inkatha "self-defence units" and the carrying of "cultural" weapons in public. Both steps were met with anger by senior Inkatha members yesterday. The organisation's national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose said: "No doubt, training people out of the country in Uganda is exonerated. But the small, little training at Umfolozi must be punished." It is estimated that some 5,000 self-defence unit members have undergone limited training at a camp in Umfolozi.

It has been widely speculated that the imposition of the regulations might scupper the summit that would have brought King Goodwill Zwelithini, IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi, ANC President Nelson Mandela and De Klerk together in the next few days.

However, SAPA reports that Buthelezi said yesterday the meeting appeared to be on, and he held out some hope for it—otherwise I wouldn't be going. But he added that if it went ahead it would be in a "sour atmosphere" because of De Klerk's "appalling and shameful" declaration of the state of emergency and Mandela's remarks that the KwaZulu Police (KZP) would be confined to barracks.

The emergency regulations contain no reference to the KZP being confined to barracks.

Senior KZP officers were present at day-long discussions with the SAP [South African Police] and the SADF [South African Defense Force] in Durban yesterday to plans security operations under the state of emergency.

One of three additional companies of SADF troops that are to be deployed in KwaZulu/Natal arrived in the region yesterday. The remaining two companies of between 100 and 150 members each are expected today or tomorrow. [passage omitted]

#### IEC Memorandum Credited

MB0204092894 Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English 2-3 Apr 94 p 2

[By Shaun Johnson and Esther Waugh]

[Text] A memorandum bluntly stating that free elections in KwaZulu/Natal were impossible without direct political intervention was the primary catalyst for the eventual declaration of this week's state of emergency there. The confidential three-page memorandum, with 15 pages of supporting documentation, was presented by Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] chairman Judge Johann Kriegler to President F W de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela in Pretoria on March 24. An edited version was released to the media the same day. The state of emergency was declared on March 31.

Appended to the original document—a copy of which has been seen by WEEKEND STAR—was a nine-point memorandum from the IEC to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, setting out the guarantees the IEC wanted from Ulundi regarding co-operation in allowing the election to take place in KwaZulu/Natal.

It was the reaction to this memorandum by Buthelezi, King Goodwill Zwelithini, several KwaZulu Ministers and members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly that led the IEC to give its own ultimatum to De Klerk the following day.

#### **List of Demands**

In the memorandum to Buthelezi dated March 23, the IEC proposed that in order to "execute its mandate of conducting an election within the territory of KwaZulu", it requested that Buthelezi "cause instructions to be given forthwith that":

- The KwaZulu Department of Education make schools available for use as polling stations.
- Principals give telephone technicians access to their schools.
- KwaZulu government buildings, including tribal authority and magistrates' offices, be made available for election purposes.
- The KwaZulu Department of the Interior cooperate with the IEC on matters including the issuing of identity documents and seconding staff.
- The KwaZulu Department of Justice make facilities available for the IEC Adjudication Secretariat.
- Amakhosi [chiefs] and other KwaZulu officials and authorities assist the IEC and observer groups.
- The KwaZulu departments of Health and of Pensions and Welfare co-operate with the IEC in facilitating special votes.
- The KwaZulu Police provide security for IEC staff and secure the election process, as well as participate fully with other groups in security planning.

#### **'Operation Access'**

The IEC memorandum to Buthelezi also proposed the establishment of a working committee, and informed the KwaZulu authorities that the IEC intended to launch "Operation Access" in the region soon.

The response of the KwaZulu authorities to the IEC delegation was subsequently described in the IEC's document to De Klerk and Mandela as "stage-managed to humiliate the IEC". Describing the atmosphere as "confrontational and aggressive," the IEC concluded that the requisite assurances sought from the KwaZulu authorities had not been given.

In the final paragraph of the confidential memorandum presented to De Klerk and Mandela, the IEC stated: "In order for the IEC to conduct free and fair elections in KwaZulu/Natal, the requisite degree of stability and co-operation has to be established in the province as a matter of urgency.

"How that is to be achieved is not for the IEC to determine. Nor will it be in a position to advise whether substantially free and fair elections can be conducted in KwaZulu/Natal unless and until such stability and co-operation have been attained."

#### **Violence Increasing in Natal; 19 Killed**

*MB0304092994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0900 GMT 3 Apr 94*

[Text] Nineteen people were killed in incidents of violence in Natal last night. Forty people have been killed in the province since the declaration of a state of emergency on Thursday [31 March]. Nine of the latest victims were killed in Port Shepstone and another four died at Eshowe. The others were killed in kwaMashu, Umlazi, Verulam, and the lower Umfolozi area. About 1,200 SADF [South African Defense Force] troops have been deployed in kwaZulu-Natal over the past few days.

#### **Further Details on Violence**

*MB0304121194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1031 GMT 3 Apr 94*

[Text] Durban April 3 SAPA—Nine African National Congress supporters were massacred in their kraal outside Port Shepstone, Natal South Coast, on Saturday [2 April] and an Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] supporter was allegedly shot dead by ANC supporters while praying in Durban's Bhambayi shack settlement on Sunday, police said. And police on Sunday said at least another eight people were murdered in Natal since the declaration of a state of emergency in the province three days ago, bringing to almost 40 the number killed since then.

SA Police spokesman Lt-Col Marzedt de Beer said Ethel Danisa, 25, was shot dead in war-torn Bhambayi while she and others were praying. Another woman was injured. Col de Beer said gunmen armed with AK-47 rifles fired at the group from an ANC stronghold in Bhambayi. The women were praying beside a cross, recently erected there by clerics after a peace march.

In Port Shepstone at about 8.30pm on Saturday the kraal of the Mzelemu family in the Nkulu ward was approached by men who identified themselves as policemen and forced their way into the homestead. One family member fled the area immediately. Nine others, including a five-month-old baby and two other children were chopped and stabbed to death.

The dead were identified as: Gugu Mzelemu, 5 months; Ciyisa Mzelemu, 70; Philisile Mzelemu, 3; Hlengiwe Mzelemu, 13; Phindile Mzelemu, 8; Phumele Mzelemu, 18; Prudence Mzelemu, 13; Lindiwe Mzelemu, 16; and Doris Mzelemu, 46. Milfred Mzelemu was wounded in the attack.

"The above are all ANC supporters," Col de Beer said.

Meanwhile in Inanda, near Bhambayi, three people were murdered on Saturday night. Police also reported a rape and armed robbery in the Amatikwe area where two of the killings occurred.

Aaron Sibisi, 49, an unidentified 15-year-old girl and an unidentified 26-year-old man were shot dead in separate incidents.



In Eshowe, Natal North Coast, five people were killed since Thursday.

On Friday in the Gezinsila township three people were shot dead. The body of Bonginkosi Biyela, 42, was found on a footpath in the area. Lindi Nxumalo, 18; and Nkosinathi Mkhize, 18, were shot dead while sleeping.

In the nearby Umhlalazi area, Bongokwakhe Mthimkulu, 23, was fatally shot on Friday.

In Gezinsila on Thursday night Solomuzi Mthambu, 38, was shot dead by unknown killers when he went to close the gate to his yard.

#### **SADF Says KZP To Continue Policing Duties**

MB0204111894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1020  
GMT 2 Apr 94

[Report by Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban April 2 SAPA—The kwaZulu Police [KZP] will continue its normal policing duties and its members are not confined to barracks under the emergency regulations, but there are "uncertainties" about the KZP which have to be clarified by the minister of justice and of defence. This emerged at an SA Defence Force [SADF] media briefing in Durban on Saturday [2 April] addressed by Natal Command spokesman Col Frans Verfuss.

"At this stage, they're (KZP) not restricted by the proclamation.

"No where does (the proclamation) say they're confined to barracks," he said.

African National Congress President Nelson Mandela said last week that the KZP would be confined to barracks and would carry out only those duties permitted by the SADF.

Col Verfuss said there were "uncertainties" regarding the emergency regulations which had been referred to Justice and Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee for "clarification". There was a "bit of a grey area" in terms of the KZP's role, he said, without elaborating, adding that the KZP would in the interim continue its normal policing operations.

Col Verfuss explained that KZP Commissioner Lt-Gen Roy During had been at Friday's planning session with the SA Police [SAP] and SADF where the emergency proclamation had been studied.

Col Verfuss refused to elaborate on the "uncertainties" in the regulations saying these would be made clear by senior police and army officers next week.

The KZP is not specifically referred to in the regulations which define "security force" as the SAP or the SADF, or "any part" of these forces.

On kwaZulu self defence training camps, Col verfuss said the regulations made it clear that any illegal military or para-military training was prohibited. He, however, was unable to say whether action would be taken against the kwaZulu training camps in Northern Natal and said this would be made clear next week.

Meanwhile, he revealed that three SADF companies, comprising up to 500 soldiers, had been deployed on the South Coast, Midlands and Northern Natal regions over the weekend. These included two parabat [paratrooper battalion] companies and one infantry company.

In total, about 1,200 soldiers were now deployed in Natal/kwaZulu and their daily operations would depend on the "situation on the ground". "These are troops deployed in an internal stability/unrest type role and this doesn't include forces we can call up."

He said citizen forces had, however, been called up for the election period from April 15 to May 15.

Col Verfuss said current flashpoints around Durban were Bhambayi, kwaMashu and Ndwedwe. He said troops had been deployed in these areas and around Margate on the South Coast.

Questioned why he thought violence had recently subsided in the Natal/kwaZulu region, Col Verfuss said there were "many reasons". "Probably, the major reason is there's a bit of a 'wait and see' attitude."

He said next week's planned summit between State President F W de Klerk, Mr Mandela, Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini may have quelled fighting. People were also probably waiting to see how the emergency regulations would affect them.

On illegal weapons in Natal, Col Verfuss said AK-47 assault rifles were "flowing in on a regular basis", while there were unconfirmed reports of RPG-7 rocket launchers being smuggled into the region.

He said licensed weapons would not be confiscated under the regulations, but there was a ban on carrying other weapons, including "traditional" ones.

#### **Police Not Affected by Emergency Rules**

MB0204110394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1143  
GMT 2 Apr 94

[Text] Durban April 2 SAPA—KwaZulu Police [KZP] Commissioner Lt-Gen Roy During said on Saturday [2 April] his force was not affected by the emergency regulations and would continue its normal policing duties in cooperation with the SA Police [SAP] and Defence Force [SADF]. He described African National Congress President Nelson Mandela's remark that the KZP would be confined to barracks under the regulations as "reckless".

"I don't know where on earth he gets that idea. We're an independent statutory force with our own police act."



Earlier, SADF Natal spokesman Col Frans Verfuss said clarification was being sought on the precise role of the KZP under the emergency regulations. He added, however, that the KZP would continue its duties in the interim.

In a telephonic interview later, Gen During said: "What clarification is necessary? There is nothing to clarify. They've left the kwaZulu Police completely out.

"In other words, the regulations don't affect them.

"As far as I'm concerned, we continue as in the past and according to the laws of the country."

He said the KZP would continue cooperating with the SAP and SADF "as in the past". "There will be operations we'll also plan together."

He said there were a few issues within the emergency regulations that required clarity, but as far as he was concerned, "the role of the KZP is not affected at all".

He said confining the KZP to barracks would be doing the community a disservice.

#### **Eskom Cancels Arms Sale to kwa-Zulu Police**

*MB0104194994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1902  
GMT 1 Apr 94*

[Report by Duncan Guy]

[Text] Johannesburg April 1 SAPA—Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] has cancelled a sales transaction involving 1,000 semi-automatic weapons with an arms dealer who claimed they were for export but, the company believes, were actually intended for the kwaZulu Police. An Eskom statement said chief executive Mr Allen Morgan on Friday [1 April] informed the Goldstone Commission and the South African Police [SAP] about the matter. "The deal was cancelled before delivery took place, when it was discovered that the dealer intended to sell the weapons within South Africa," said the statement.

The transaction, it said, was to have taken place in terms of an export permit issued by the SAP according to the arms and ammunition act. "The transaction was cancelled by senior management when it became clear that the weapons were destined for a customer within South Africa, in this case the kwaZulu Police."

The statement said the weapons were originally acquired by Eskom in terms of its obligations under the national key points act. "The act has subsequently been relaxed and surplus weapons were being disposed of," he said. Eskom added that an internal investigation would be conducted into the circumstances surrounding the transaction, in collaboration with the Goldstone Commission and the SAP. Assisting them will be forensic auditors from the firm, KPMG-Aitken and Peat.

"Members of the Eskom protection services involved in the transaction have requested to be relieved of their duties pending further investigations."

Eskom added that an audit at its main armoury at Megawatt Park showed all automatic rifles had been accounted for, and that country-wide audits were continuing.

#### **Further on Arms Sale**

*MB0204053294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2032  
GMT 1 Apr 94*

[Text] Johannesburg April 1 SAPA—A permit issued to an arms dealer to export 1,000 LM4 weapons to kwaZulu lapsed after Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] cancelled the sales transaction with the dealer, police said on Friday night. Spokesman Maj Burger van Rooyen said Eskom informed the South African Police on Friday [1 April] that the weapons were its property, and that it had cancelled the transaction.

The arms dealer, he said, had applied for an export permit, required for a sale to kwaZulu on Thursday last week, and made it known the arms were destined for the homeland. With his application was an official letter from the kwaZulu commissioner of police, giving authority for the receipt of the weapons.

Maj van Rooyen said there was no legal stipulation for such a permit to be refused.

Meanwhile kwaZulu Police Commissioner Lt-Gen Roy During said the issue had "a couple of loose ends". He told sapa a press statement would be released shortly. He had no further comment.

#### **Two Eskom Employees Suspended**

*MB0204061294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2040  
GMT 1 Apr 94*

[Text] Johannesburg April 1 SAPA—Two Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] protective services employees suspended on Friday pending the Goldstone Commission investigation into the cancelled arms sale that could have seen 1,000 automatic weapons sold to kwaZulu, have been relieved of their duties for their "serious error of judgement".

Eskom spokesman Kevin Morgan said on Friday night the service's departmental manager and the employee who negotiated the arms deal had, however, acted "above board".

He would not identify the arms dealer other than saying he was from Johannesburg.

#### **KZP Commissioner Comments**

*MB0204131194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1237  
GMT 2 Apr 94*

[Report by Greg Arda]

[Text] Durban April 2 SAPA—KwaZulu Police [KZP] Commissioner Lt-Gen Roy During said on Saturday [2 April] there was nothing "clandestine" or "sinister" about his force's attempt to buy guns from Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission]. He described the deal as an "ordinary, above-board business transaction" and rejected any insinuation it was clandestine.

In a statement, Gen During accused Eskom of backing out of the deal because it was afraid of dealing with "political adversaries of the African National Congress". "We find it ludicrous that any publicity should be given to this matter, and particular, that any sinister connotations should be ascribed to, what is considered by us, as an ordinary above-board business transaction."

Gen During said at no stage did the KZP conceal its identity as the buyer. The KZP and the "negotiators for both parties were at all times fully aware of all the circumstances surrounding the transaction".

Eskom on Friday said it had suspended two employees pending a Goldstone Commission investigation into the deal which could have seen 1,000 weapons sold to the KZP before the transaction was cancelled by the company.

Gen During said Eskom should have been fully aware that the arms were destined for the KZP because a signed letter from himself accompanied a required export permit for the weapons to a self-governing territory. The deal was done through an "authorised weapons dealer", he said.

Eskom had been paid for the arms, and although the KZP considered the company's cancellation of the deal as a contractual breach, the force had accepted this, Gen During said.

"Representations made by senior Eskom officials to the effect that they regarded the matter as a politically sensitive one," Gen During said, had led the KZP agreeing to calling off the deal.

"I'm compelled to conclude that Eskom management fear some form of reprisal arising from these events and in a pathetic attempt at exonerating themselves from any blame daring to deal with the political adversaries of the ANC, they have now requested the Goldstone Commission to investigate the matter.

"I believe that the Goldstone Commission has far more important issues at hand with which they should be presently occupied, other than to sensationalise a matter like this," Gen During said.

**Police Blame Snipers for Johannesburg Violence**  
MB0204110194 Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in  
English 2-3 Apr 94 pp 1, 2

[By Newton Kanhema and Janine Lazarus]

[Text] Snipers "planted in strategic points to shoot at the Zulu crowds" triggered Monday's [28 March] bloodshed in central Johannesburg, police said this week. "Our information indicates that the first shots were fired at the Zulus. There is no evidence that the marchers started shooting," said Witwatersrand police liaison officer Colonel David Bruce.

Initial investigations showed that there were people placed in buildings who were assigned to shoot at the crowd, he said. "It appears that certain elements were planted to cause trouble. They didn't care who they hit. They fired indiscriminately."

More information which pointed to planned acts of terrorism was passed on to WEEKEND STAR this week.

Defence analyst Helmoed Romer-Heitman said witnesses had seen a number of men entering buildings around the Library Gardens with bags that could have concealed weapons. "Several people who work in the area and who get to their offices early in the morning apparently saw men they had not seen before going into buildings along the route and around the Library Gardens, carrying bags," he said.

The second piece of information concerned at least 10 bullet holes blasted through thick steel girders in the Library Gardens. They seemed to indicate that weaponry of a much heavier calibre than would normally be available to ordinary citizens was used.

Most of the shots, which left holes a centimetre in diameter, went right through the 14 mm-thick steel structures supporting a mezzanine floor above shops overlooking Library Gardens.

Forensics expert Dr David Klatzow, "who was commissioned by WEEKEND STAR to examine the holes, concluded that the bullets were almost exclusively full metal jacket. This means they would have been fully encased in metal, enabling them to pierce most armour plating. According to Klatzow, they could have been fired from either R-1 or AK-47 rifles. Klatzow said the shots were probably fired from the direction of the public toilets overlooking Library Gardens.

Commenting on the SAP's [South African Police] use of R-1s, Bruce said it was useless to equip policemen with handguns in an attack like that on Monday. "You've got people shooting up there and you've got a .52—what use is that?"

Asked what the police had done to prepare for the Zulu march, he said they had been prepared for a meeting, not a march. "We have no doubt that the investigation will reveal that the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and the ANC will have to shoulder some blame for Monday's crisis," said Bruce.

"What we find most perturbing is that there are people who have said they saw what happened, but they don't want to come to the police.



"We must have eyewitness accounts so that we can ensure this doesn't happen again—and we can't do it alone."

### **ANC Denies Mandela To Hand Over Weapons**

*MB0204150894 Pretoria Radio Pretoria in Afrikaans 0500 GMT 31 Mar 94*

[Text] An ANC [African National Congress] spokesman, Mr. Ronnie Mamoepa, has denied a statement in a report by police commissioner, General Johan van der Merwe, that ANC President, Mr. Nelson Mandela, has undertaken to hand over weapons used in this week's slaughter of Zulus in Johannesburg.

Mr. Mamoepa told Radio Pretoria's news desk that he was not aware of this agreement and that the ANC would not issue a statement. Mr. Mamoepa confirmed that no weapons or ammunition were handed to the police by the ANC. This development follows a denial by the NP [National Party] leader, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, that he and Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel ordered Witwatersrand regional police commissioner, General Koos Calitz, not to carry out a search warrant at ANC headquarters, Shell House. This warrant was issued shortly after snipers shot at marchers from Shell House during a peaceful Zulu protest march in which several Zulus were killed. A police liaison officer, Colonel Dave Bruce, declared that he is not surprised at Mr. Mamoepa's reaction.

In reply to a question on whether Gen. Calitz did not act too lightly by just accepting Mr. Mandela's word, Colonel Bruce replied, and we quote: You must remember that the undertaking was given in a discussion between the regional police commissioner and the future state president of the country. I do not know what Mr. Mandela's agreement is with his personnel.

Radio Pretoria put to Colonel Bruce that everything points to a situation where the ANC will simply deny the existence of possible murder weapons. The following question was put to Mr. Bruce: Why do the police not act in terms of the search warrant, since Mr. Mandela probably tricked the police.

Colonel Bruce replied that the police were meeting to decide on a course of action.

### **Further Information on Third Force Announced**

*MB0404121494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 4 Apr 94*

[Text] The Goldstone Commission says it has substantial further information on some of the matters contained in its interim report, which implicated top police generals in so-called third force violence. Lieutenant General Basie Smit, Major General Krappies Engelbrecht, and Lieutenant General Johan le Roux were suspended last week after the Goldstone Commission report implicated them in gun smuggling and violence.

Mr. Justice Goldstone said in a statement that this information and any other information received would be handed to the international team investigating the allegations.

The Johannesburg newspaper, THE STAR, reported earlier that the commissioner of police, General Johan van der Merwe, said that unless he received additional information on the so-called third force from the Goldstone Commission, he would order the suspended generals to resume duty tomorrow. Gen. van der Merwe said the attorney general was assessing the prima facie value of the evidence, and he expected to hear from him soon.

### **TEC Establishes National Police Inspectorate**

*MB0104131894 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 31 Mar-7 Apr 94 p 5*

[Report by Chris Louw]

[Text] The Transitional Executive Council [TEC] has taken its first decisive step to rein in rogue elements in the South African Police [SAP] during the election period with the establishment this week of a National Police Inspectorate [NPI]. At a meeting in Pretoria the NPI was quietly brought into being with the specific task of keeping a check on the various policing agencies—including the SAP—during the election period.

Its first task will be to concentrate on the "flashpoints" of Natal and the Wits/Vaal [Witwatersrand/Transvaal] area. The first of the 13 members of the NPI—five civilians, four SAP officers and four officers from homeland police forces—started moving into their new offices on the 10th floor of the Saambou Building on Tuesday [29 March]. The existence of the NPI will only be announced next week, but the MAIL & GUARDIAN has been leaked details of the secret launch meeting this week in the Saambou Building in Pretoria. Chairing the meeting was Peter Gastrow, who heads the TEC's law and order subcouncil.

It was revealed at the meeting that a national complaints mechanism is to be established in 10 days' time for civilians to protest about unacceptable police conduct.

The NPI will take over many of the functions of police officers who are presently operating under the National Peace Accord.

Described by our source as the eyes and ears of the TEC, the NPI will identify rogue elements in the SAP and the homeland police forces, and report to the TEC on possible crises in the police, logistical plans, problems of low morale and tension between different policing agencies. It will also see to it that decisions by the TEC's law and order subcouncil are implemented. All police plans regarding control of the election process will be reported to the subcouncil by the NPI's nine regional inspectorates.



All steps taken by police will be measured against a national police plan, which was recently accepted by the law and order subcouncil. With less than four weeks to go before the elections, short cuts were taken in appointing a director for the NPI. It was decided at Tuesday's meeting that Fanie Bosch, project leader of co-operative education and programme development at the Technikon RSA in Florida, Transvaal, will be the executive director. Bosch, who attended the meeting as an observer, was instructed by the law and order subcouncil to convene the first meeting of the NPI before the existence of the new body was made public. Because of the time limit, those attending the meeting were told to squeeze the TEC for as good a financial package as possible.

Gastrow is believed to have promised that the subcouncil would support its demands, because at this late stage it hoped not to readvertise for the position.

Members of the NPI were told that although they should not impose themselves, they should be part of decision-making meetings of the various police forces all over the country. Decision-making meetings outside the security forces—such as city council meetings—should also be attended.

The NPI will be expected to evaluate unrest regulations and report to the subcouncil on what steps to take. Members of the NPI were warned to be specifically on the lookout for tensions between homeland police and the SAP, and to report any problems to the subcouncil.

Joint operational centres (JOCs) will shortly be established in many parts of the country for the various policing agencies, and the NPI members will have an important role in seeing that everything is in place for the elections.

Gastrow warned during the meeting that the politicians and experts had done very little forward thinking on the key issue of the integration of South Africa's various police forces, and that serious problems could be expected.

A police general at the meeting also warned that there were morale problems within the police, and that there was a need to motivate the police to play a constructive role before the election and under a new government.

During the meeting Bosch made it clear that he was not prepared only to criticise the police, as the inspectorate was designed to help the police as much as the TEC.

Gastrow said his subcouncil also wanted to help the police to do their job properly, in part by identifying weaknesses in the police force.

**Officer Confirms Existence of 'Operation Sunrise'**  
*MB0104154594 Pretoria Radio Pretoria in Afrikaans  
1700 GMT 31 Mar 94*

[Text] An officer in the Defense Force says it is nonsense for officials in the Defense Force and the Police to say they have no knowledge of the maneuvers of Operation Sunrise and the SACP [South African Communist Party] document in which the procedure for a takeover has been detailed.

He said the document was distributed among various Defense Force elements, police and government officials at the end of last year. According to his evidence, the document had also been discussed in Parliament, and it is therefore unimaginable that the authenticity or existence of the document should in the least be doubted. He said if the document was false, then it is coincidental that the communist onslaught spelled out in the document should coincide with recent events throughout the country, and with those that have already taken place.

**UK Newspaper Accuses NP, ANC of Election Fraud**

*MB0404070594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 0500 GMT 4 Apr 94*

[Text] Britain's SUNDAY TIMES newspaper has accused the National Party [NP] and the African National Congress [ANC] of perpetrating an enormous fraud in claiming that the elections will be free and fair, and that there will be peace once a new government is in place.

The newspaper dismissed claims by State President F. W. de Klerk and ANC President Nelson Mandela that the constitution they had drafted was a federal one, saying scores of foreign experts had pointed out that it was not. The newspaper made an urgent call for the election to be postponed.

The SUNDAY TIMES also accused the ANC of being responsible for the massacre of Zulu demonstrators during their march in Johannesburg last week. The paper said its reporters had proved that most of the shooting had come from identifiable ANC supporters.

The newspaper also said it had been arrogant of ANC President Nelson Mandela to deny detectives access to Shell House to gather evidence.

**Poll Shows Increase in Support for NP, DP**

*MB0304110294 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in  
English 3 Apr 94 pp 1,2*

[By Mike Robertson]

[Text] Dramatic shifts in voter support in South Africa's three most important provinces have been highlighted by an update of the SUNDAY TIMES Pulse of the People poll. With just over three weeks to election day, the result of the poll among 850 respondents in the PWV

[Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging], Western Cape and Natal provinces show a leaching of support away from the ANC, a growth in National Party [NP] support and a surprising surge in DP [Democratic Party] fortunes.

Although the ANC's dominance in the PWV and Natal is unchallenged, the new poll indicates that the NP is poised to take the Western Cape. The province is poised to be one of two—the Northern Cape is the other—that will not fall to the ANC.

But the poll, a revisit of the national survey commissioned by the SUNDAY TIMES in November, also shows a considerable number of white voters are undecided. This means voting patterns could change even further in the next three crucial weeks. The main points of the poll are:

The ANC has shed support in the PWV, Western Cape and Natal, but is still comfortably ahead in voter-rich PWV. Because of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] election boycott, it is likely to win majority support in KwaZulu/Natal. In the Western Cape it has been overtaken by the NP.

The NP has made gains in all three provinces, and in particular the Western Cape where coloured voters are flocking to its side. At the time the poll was taken it had lured much support away from right-wing parties.

The Democratic Party is winning back the support of white voters who had ditched it in favour of Inkatha and the NP. In the provincial elections in the PWV and Western Province, the DP is benefiting from the introduction of the two-ballot system and could qualify for provincial cabinet seats in both provinces.

Support among blacks in Natal for Inkatha has grown since the Zulu king entered the political arena. But it has lost virtually all its support among non-blacks.

Had the IFP contested the election, sufficient numbers of voters who intend voting DP and NP in national elections would have switched support to the IFP in the provincial poll. By now the IFP would have been running a neck-and-neck race with the ANC for control of the province.

Support for the AVF [Afrikaner National Front] and CP [Conservative Party] was negligible in the three provinces at the time of the poll. This support had gone to the NP, but Constand Viljoen's Freedom Front could win it back in the remaining weeks. The poll was conducted before the Freedom Front registered and therefore does not reflect support for it.

Large numbers of white people (35 percent in the Western Cape and 15 percent in the PWV) who were willing and able to vote did not know how they would cast their ballots or refused to say. A high proportion of these would-be voters are likely to be right-wing supporters.

In an election dominated by personalities, the influence of the two major players—President F W de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela—is clearly visible in the poll.

The NP's lead in the Western Cape can be attributed to Mr de Klerk's enormous popularity among coloureds—a third said they were "totally in favour" of him. Only 4.2 percent of coloured voters said this of Mr Mandela.

That the ANC is still in with a chance in the Western Cape can be attributed to the fact that a massive 78 percent of black voters said they were totally in favour of him. Only two percent of blacks said this of Mr de Klerk.

Voters are equally polarised over election issues. Whites regard violence, jobs, education, securing a free enterprise economy and attracting foreign investment as the most important issues. More than half of them believe the NP has the best policies to tackle these issues.

In the PWV the number of whites who think the DP has the best policies to tackle these issues has doubled to about 25 percent since November, explaining the steep rise in its support in the province.

Almost 50 percent of black voters said creating jobs was the most important election issue. This was followed, in order, by houses, ending discrimination, education and violence. About half of black voters in Natal, more than 80 percent in the PWV and more than 90 percent in the Western Cape think the ANC has the best policies to address these issues.

Coloured voters in the Western Cape list their chief concerns as violence, jobs, education, housing and inflation. More than half think the NP has the best policies to tackle these issues.

In KwaZulu/Natal the Pulse of the People poll showed that overall support for the ANC dropped from 40.9 percent in November to 32.3 percent in March.

But because of the IFP boycott and the likelihood of a low poll in the province, Markinor estimated the ANC would get the backing of 50.4 percent of the province's willing and able voters in the national elections on April 27-28.

About 20 percent of IFP supporters said they would ignore boycott calls and cast their ballots. Some 70 percent of these voters said they would support the NP in the national elections, pushing its support up to 29.9 percent (21 percent) in the province.

The DP has clawed back the support of whites and Indians from the IFP to increase its support among voters to 6.4 percent (3.5 percent). In the provincial elections it will also get the backing of some Inkatha supporters, pushing its support even higher to eight percent.



In the PWV, support for the ANC is down from 65.9 percent in November to 56.5 percent in March. However, the main reason for this is that the boundaries of the PWV province have been altered since the first Pulse of the People poll in November. As a result there are almost two million fewer black voters in the province than there were in November.

Among black voters in the province, support for the ANC has remained constant at about 80 percent. About 10 percent of black voters have not decided how they will vote and five percent will not vote.

It is among white voters in the PWV that there has been the greatest swing. About 7.3 percent of whites said in November that they would back Inkatha and 20 percent the CP/AVF. Now support among whites for these parties is down to four percent and 3.2 percent respectively.

The biggest beneficiary has been the NP which has seen its support among whites grow from 40.7 percent to 55.7 percent for the national elections. As a result its support is up to 23.2 percent.

The DP also gained, with its support among whites increasing from 9.3 percent to 19.7 percent. Its support among willing and able voters in the province for the national election is up to 9.4 percent (3.2 percent). Neither party has made inroads among blacks.

Nor can either party be entirely confident it will retain this support. The DP is under threat from the Federal Party while General Viljoen's Freedom Front is likely to draw support of conservative whites away from the NP.

A high proportion of white voters—some 16 percent—said they did not know how they would vote.

In the Western Cape the ANC's support had dropped from 42.9 percent in November to 31.3 percent in March. It has lost half its white supporters and about a quarter of its coloured supporters. However, it retains the backing of about 90 percent of black voters.

The NP has lost some of its white supporters to the DP but has made major inroads among coloureds. More than 55 percent of coloureds now say they will vote NP, giving the party the support of 37.8 percent of willing and able voters.

Given this voting trend, it can be confident of getting the backing of significant numbers of the 35.6 percent of white voters and 20.9 percent of coloured voters who said they had not made up their minds or refused to tell pollsters how they would vote.

The marginal improvement in support for the DP in the national elections in the Western Cape (from 5.7 percent to 6.7 percent) is the result of the party making a modest inroad into the coloured community.

However, in the Western Cape provincial elections, Markinor estimates that the DP will win 10.5 percent support—enough to qualify it for membership of the provincial cabinet.

The reason for this increase is that people who said they would vote for the NP in the national elections indicated they would support the DP at a provincial level.

Although support for right-wing parties was down from 2.6 percent to 1.7 percent, General Viljoen stands to gain the votes of some undecided white voters.

### National Party Campaign Ad Emphasizes 'Change'

MB0304152894

[Editorial Report] The following two-page advertisement appears on 3 April in the Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION in English on pages 16 and 17 and in the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on pages 22 and 23. A one-page version of the ad also appears in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 3 April, on page 11. The text of the Afrikaans ad is the same as that used in the English.

"Now is the time to make the change"

"Imagine that you live in a country which has a strong government, with a plan that works—a plan which attracts money to the country, so that factories and businesses are built—so that everyone can get a job.

"Imagine proper housing for all the families; hospitals for the sick; and decent schools for the children—so that everyone might make the most of the gifts God gave them.

"Imagine all this in a truly free society. A society where all people are equal in their right to vote, in their freedom to state their views, and to worship how they wish.

"Imagine all the inequalities, which have damaged the life of the nation, disappearing as it becomes a truly colour-blind country.

"A country which truly values the brightest and best of its people, whatever their colour. A country which recognises that ALL of its people have a contribution to make.

"A country in which law and order are respected. Where the people feel safe in their homes, in their cars, on the streets, in the fields—and on their way to work.

"Imagine South Africa as that country.

"South Africa the peaceful!

"South Africa the prosperous!

"Africa's—if not the world's—first genuinely successful multi-racial society. How we would be envied.



"That is THE PRIZE. It is not a dream. It is perfectly possible. It is there for us to grasp. All of us.

**"AND NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE THE CHANGE.**

"For too long we have, as a nation, been obsessed with the things that divide us. Now it is time to think instead of all the things we have in common.

"We all desire the strong economy, the jobs which come from it, the houses, hospitals and schools. And above all, peace.

"In other words, we all want The Prize.

"In the last five years we have begun our long journey towards it.

"Of course there have been bumps; but however rough the ride, it is to the credit of ALL our people that we have come so far, so fast, with so much willingness to understand each other and so much desire to build our new nation together.

"The vast majority of the people of South Africa want the change that is coming. They have fears about it, yes. They are anxious that their futures should be safe, yes. But they want the change to come.

**"AND NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE THAT CHANGE.**

"For this election is not about looking backwards. It is not about liberation—we are already liberated. It is not about Black Power—why replace domination by one race with domination by another?

"Nor is it about revenge. Apartheid was wrong, and it hurt the lives of millions of people. But President F.W. de Klerk, has both apologised for it, and abolished it completely.

"This election is about one thing only. The future. It is about us. All of us—Blacks, Whites, Coloureds, and Indians. It matters not the colour of our skin or where we came from. What matters is where we are going to.

**"AND NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE THE CHANGE.**

"But who can we most trust to bring us The Prize?

"Consider two simple points: First: After the elections, the next Government will be a partnership; and the two largest parties in it will be the National Party [NP] and the African National Congress.

"They will have to work together.

"But no partnership works if one of the partners is too large, the other too small. Each needs to be strong enough to have an influence on the other. But to be sure of it working, the NP with its plan for the future needs to be the leading one.

"Second: Both parties promise very much the same thing—a better life for all the people.

"But which one is most likely to be able to deliver its promises, to deliver The Prize, in other words? "Ponder the following questions.

- "Which party has lost jobs through strikes, stopped the building of houses, disrupted the children's education, and intimidated and threatened people?

"The answer to all this is the ANC and its supporters and partners.

- "But which party has already given its people—ALL its people despite the inequalities—the best life, in the whole of Africa? The answer is the new National Party.
- "Which party has taken the lead in transforming South Africa and brought us to our first full and free election? The answer is the new National Party.
- "Which party will be the most truly multi-racial party contesting those elections? The answer is the new National Party.
- "Which party has the best plan, and knows how to make it work—so that the jobs will come—and the houses, the hospitals and the schools? The answer is the new National Party.
- "And which party is dedicated to peace and the rule of law—because only if we have peace can all this be achieved? The answer is the new National Party.

**"SO NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE THE CHANGE THE NEW NP.**

"On April 27, we all get a chance to vote. Your vote is the heartbeat of democracy. It is yours and yours alone. It is secret. And no-one can tell you how to use it.

"If you vote for the new National Party, you will be voting for a party which can grasp The Prize.

"A party which is pledged to bring the jobs and make possible all the houses and schools that we need. A party with the strength, the experience and the determination to live up to its promises. And a party dedicated to peace and a secure future.

"If you vote for the ANC, you are taking a gamble on the future. You will be voting for an organisation which promises dreams; but simply does not have the experience to deliver.

"You will, in other words, be voting on hope. Which is better—to vote for the party you hope might deliver The Prize?

"Or the one you KNOW can do it.

"Don't just hope for a better life. Vote for one.

"Half the world is rich. The other half is poor. Ours are the policies which have made nations rich. The ANC's are those which make them poor.

"Vote for us, and look ahead, five or ten years, and imagine this beloved country of ours with the economy booming, the jobs coming, the houses and schools and hospitals being built.

"Imagine what we could be!

**"NOW IS INDEED THE TIME TO MAKE THE CHANGE TO THE NEW NATIONAL PARTY.**

**"BE SURE OF A BETTER LIFE**

**"VOTE FOR F.W. DE KLERK AND THE NEW NATIONAL PARTY**

**"We've made the change"**

Between the previous two lines is a graphic depicting the National Party's line on the election ballot with a "X" marked in the space next to F.W. de Klerk's picture.

#### **ANC Campaign Ad Outlines Job, Education Plans**

*MB0304155694*

[Editorial Report] The following full-page advertisement appears on 3 April in the Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION in English on page 9 and in the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on page 10.

The upper portion of the page is divided into two columns—the left one headed "WHAT THE NP [National Party] IS DOING." and the right headed "WHAT THE ANC WILL DO."

The NP column contains three pictures and associated captions. The first picture shows three apparently unemployed black men. The caption reads: "The NP talks jobs. But its economic policies have left 5 million people without jobs." Below that is a picture of young children doing school lessons crouched on the floor in a room where no desks, tables, or chairs are visible. The caption reads: "The NP talks about equal education. But this year they are spending 3 times more on each White pupil than on each Coloured, Indian, and African pupil." Below that is a third picture, a close-up of a grieving black woman. The caption reads: "The NP talks about peace. But there is strong evidence that officials appointed by the NP are running a Third Force within the South African Police."

The ANC column is similarly divided into three sections, but without pictures. The text reads:

#### **"On Jobs**

"We have a plan to create 2.5 million jobs over the next 10 years through a National Public Works Programme alone.

"We will also create jobs through small business development by changing licensing laws and providing training and access to loans.

"We will create a stable environment for investment and growth.

#### **"On Education**

"We have a plan to give 10 years free and quality education to all our children.

"We will ensure that a national bursary and loan scheme is established.

"And we will establish a major programme for adult education and skills training.

#### **"On Peace**

"We have a plan to reform the security forces to ensure that they are professional and non-partisan. This will allow the police to work closely with the communities to stamp out crime at its root.

"We will introduce a strict gun control programme."

Below the two columns is the following text, extending across the full width of the page.

"You don't need to wait for the election to see what the National Party's plan will do for South Africa. Just look around you. The damage caused by the NP's policies is everywhere to see. You cannot trust them with your future.

"The National Party have had their chance. It's time for change. On April 27, vote for the ANC. We have a plan for better life for all.

"A better life for all. Working together for jobs, peace and freedom."

A small ANC logo appears as a graphic in the bottom right corner of the page.

#### **DP Campaign Ad Criticizes National Party**

*MB0304162794*

[Editorial Report] Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 3 April on page 8 carries a full-page advertisement for the Democratic Party. The top two-thirds of the page contains a picture of a white hand sticking out of a trench and waving a white flag. The caption of the picture reads: "WHEN IT COMES TO EFFECTIVE OPPOSITION, THE NATS HAVE SHOWN THEIR TRUE COLOURS."

Below the picture and caption is the following text:

"We all know the ANC are going to win the election. If you're worried what they'll do when they get in, you'll be looking for an effective opposition party. And you really have only two choices—the DP [Democratic Party] or the NP [National Party].

"As you know, the NP are real flag-waving South Africans.



"Unfortunately, those flags are white ones.

"They surrendered to the ANC on the issue of Federalism, so we're faced with an election boycott and possible civil war. They surrendered on the issue of the Constitutional Court, so the ANC nearly put their own judges into the highest courts (the DP only stopped this happening at the last minute). And when the Nats aren't giving in to the ANC, they're making deals with them: they've released over 10,000 convicted criminals onto the streets in secret amnesty deals, and they could release still more.

"The implications for you are serious.

"If you don't have an effective opposition in Parliament, you won't have anybody to protect you if the new government goes wrong. So vote for a party which won 5 times more issues at negotiations than the Nats.

"Vote for the Democratic Party.

"We might be smaller, but we'll never surrender.

**"DEMOCRATIC PARTY. PROTECTING YOU FROM THE ABUSE OF POWER.**

**"JOIN THE GROWING NUMBER OF PEOPLE MOVING ACROSS TO THE DP, WRITE TO BOX 1475 CAPE TOWN 8000 FOR MORE INFORMATION."**

#### **Freedom Front Campaign Ad Advocates Homeland**

*MB0304170794*

[Editorial Report] Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 3 April carries an advertisement for the Freedom Front on page 13. At the top of the ad are the party's name and emblem, and beneath that a picture of Freedom Front leader Constand Viljoen. The text is presented as a letter from Viljoen. Passages between slantlines published in boldface.

**"I can agree with the following!!!**

**"Fellow South Africans**

**"1. The Freedom Front accepts that God-Three-in-One decides over the future of peoples and nations, and that we pledge to try to live in God's honor.**

**"2. We reject any form of communism. The Freedom Front will fight it with all the power at its disposal.**

**"3. Law and order must be maintained in such a way so as to guarantee peace and security, and to fight crime and violence effectively.**

**"4. The Afrikaner nation's right to self-determination, that is, the right to rule itself in its own homeland is a nonnegotiable right. This also includes specific rights for Afrikaners outside the homeland.**

**"5. Real freedom means a constitutional dispensation that will render any form of domination impossible.**

**"6. We advocate a constitutional solution for southern Africa based on political independence but economical interdependence and cooperation.**

**"Best wishes, Gen. Constand Viljoen"**

Below the letter are the following statements: **"YOUR VOTE HOLDS THE KEY! VOTE FREEDOM FRONT."**

#### **Freedom Front Leader on Election Manifesto**

*MB0104170694 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 30 Mar 94*

[Interview with Freedom Front leader General Constand Viljoen by Freek Robinson on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Robinson] Good evening. The recently established Freedom Front unveiled its election manifesto on Monday [28 March]. Tonight we have with us in the studio the leader of the party, General Constand Viljoen, to discuss the issue. Welcome, General. We have discussed the election manifestos of several parties, but I see yours is rather brief, so it indicates that you have worked quickly to get all this together. The essence of this, as I see it, is that you desire a confederal system, an independent homeland—fully independent. Is that correct?

[Viljoen] What do you mean by fully independent? I do not think you are interpreting the matter correctly. You are correct when you say....

[Robinson, interrupting] Constitutionally speaking, confederation means that the states are separate, but independent.

[Viljoen] Look, if you say a confederal or a strong federal system, if you talk about political independence, then we agree. Economically, we cannot be fully independent. That we know. We are economically interwoven. So we are actually concerned about freedom. It concerns the freedom of the nations in South Africa. It concerns a political system that prevents domination over groups in South Africa from occurring again.

[Robinson] But do you want to establish a strong local government—a homeland, a strong federal state within specified borders? Is that so?

[Viljoen] No, let us talk about the homeland issue. We have stated this very clearly for a long time now. We know that this homeland of ours will be economically dependent on the new South Africa. Our farmers still want to sell their things there. We will have to make use of the same electrical power distribution system, and so on. Economically, we will have to work very closely with the new South Africa, but politically we want to be free.

This means that the central authority should not be able to dominate us, concerning political decisions.

[Robinson] But what about foreign affairs? What about defense?

[Viljoen] I will come to that soon. By saying that we don't want to be dominated I mean, first, we want the right to write our own constitution, and second, we want the right to amend that constitution. We don't want to be prescribed to on what to include in that constitution and how to amend it. If we decide to give the function of foreign affairs to the central authority, that is our right. This is one of the issues we have considered in the Volksfront [National Front], and we say that this homeland of ours will most probably delegate its foreign affairs function to the central authority. Certain aspects of this—for example, agriculture—we think that if agricultural attaches have to be appointed overseas then we think that the homeland will be the one to appoint these agricultural attaches at South African embassies overseas. That is one of the issues. Policing is a function we believe rests with the homeland—territorial defense, almost like the system in Switzerland, where the territory will have specified powers.

[Robinson] For a defense force or for a police force?

[Viljoen] No, for a territorial defense force. The central authority, however, will have the responsibility of national defense. This means that if southern Africa is attacked, the central authority will establish a defense mechanism or a defense headquarters to control the more sophisticated, the more professional parts of the defense force, and who will then ask for the various states to supply manpower to carry out the real task at national level. In other words, what I want to tell you....

[Robinson, interrupting] But why do you want the local force?

[Viljoen] This is extremely important in South Africa in the future, so that we do not give communities the perception that they will be defenseless in the new South Africa. For this reason it is important for the Afrikaner to preserve its commando system for a considerable period after the 27 April, so that the Afrikaner does not feel he is completely defenseless. You know, the commando system is an absolutely integral part of our culture. In this respect it is important that we not give the Afrikaner a culture shock, and that we ensure the continued existence of the commando system, since it will form the nucleus of the future territorial defense force for the homeland.

[Robinson] But then, General, one could argue that one would have different states, each with its own territorial force, as you say, a sort of defense force.

[Viljoen] Yes, why not?

[Robinson] But then it could happen that they will be constant conflict with each other, that they will fight against each other.

[Viljoen] No, such a force serves as a deterrent and if it is responsibly applied then it is actually a force that ensures peace. There is an old saying: If you want peace, prepare for war. Now in South Africa's future, it would lead to chaos if you create a situation where either the central authority or other provinces are able to act against, the homeland for example, without the homeland having the ability to defend itself. We must accept that in the future there will be a need for such a force. I call it a balancing of forces—through the creation of forces to serve as a deterrent and as a guarantee—to provide a feeling of security for the Afrikaners in that area.

[Robinson] General, but it is stated in newspapers that your involvement in the Bophuthatswana debacle was not necessarily a success, that you did not exercise the necessary authority, and that the army was not impressive.

[Viljoen] Let me tell you a little about the Bophuthatswana issue. I challenge another organization to mobilize 2,000 troops virtually overnight and to move into a given area, under the leadership of the Bophuthatswana Defense Force, in support of the Bophuthatswana Defense Force, at their request. They were to have supplied the weapons. We had an agreement. What was the purpose? The purpose was to assist President Mangope to survive over the weekend, until that Monday, so that a parliamentary session could take place on Tuesday in which they could make decisions without any form of intimidation—decisions forced upon them following a coup.

[Robinson] General, I don't really want to discuss Bophuthatswana. All that I want to discuss is the issue of the army, that that entire episode was an indication that a private army, or the territorial army you envisage for the future, could create problems and that there will not necessarily be the required discipline.

[Viljoen] Look, if you are talking about discipline, we know that there are certain levels of discipline. That is well known. It's a pity that that incident took place because the lack of discipline was responsible for the failure of that exercise. If we had acted correctly, that operation would have been successful. President Mangope's party would still be in power today, and most probably Mr. Khoza's party would also not have been powerless. This process has led to the elimination of at least two other political parties, and the third political party, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], is now on the way to being eliminated, now three or four weeks before the election.

[Robinson] Let me link this discussion to another issue. If in your homeland you delegate certain functions to the central government, such as foreign affairs and defense, there must be another law—the constitution as such must be applicable to you, for example, the Human



Rights Charter—in which there is a fundamental principle of no discrimination. Would this, for example, apply to your state?

[Viljoen] Freek, without doubt, we will have to do this. Can I add that I believe that the Afrikaner—although we are chiefly interested in the homeland's constitution—that the Afrikaner will not be able to divorce himself from politics, and especially from the constitution to be adopted by the rest of South Africa, for the simple reason that economically, we will have to work with those people.

[Robinson] What people?

[Viljoen] The new South Africa. Secondly, we are faced with the problem of 50 percent, at least, of our own people, our own Afrikaners, who will be situated outside the homeland. We cannot desert those people and say: We have a homeland. We are going to build that homeland and not pay attention to the others.

[Robinson] How will you pay attention to them?

[Viljoen] There is a very interesting development in negotiations at the moment. Initially we concentrated on the idea of a homeland. It was difficult to sell the homeland philosophy to people. We have succeeded. It was also difficult to convince the people about the practicality of the homeland. I think we have succeeded in that also. There are still a few questions concerning that, but the new development is that we want to link the homeland to certain concentrations of Afrikaners in the rest of the country. We could call them community councils. The idea, for example, is to investigate this and we are busy with final negotiations in this regard—to investigate the possibility of linking community councils outside the homeland, through representatives, to the people's council of the homeland, so that the homeland's council also ensures certain functions for the Afrikaner in the rest of South Africa, so that we can ensure the cultural survival of the Afrikaner. The homeland and the people's council, settled in that area dominated by Afrikaners, will have an influence inside and outside the area, through which we can determine the future of the Afrikaner. This is what we want. Self-determination means the right to determine your own future.

[Robinson] I also asked you about the whole issue of the Human Rights Charter, discrimination. What about those people inside such a homeland who do not want to be there?

[Viljoen] About the people who do want to be part of the homeland—I have often explained that we want to create a situation where there is Afrikaner dominance. In South Africa there is an area where Zulus dominate. There is an area where Xhosas dominate, but there is no area where Afrikaners dominate, for specific reasons. Research indicates the fault dates back to 1910, and the effect of the separate development policy actually denied Afrikaners the right to certain areas. You have already heard the argument on the peace of Versailles—when a

delegation of blacks and a delegation of Boers came together, and both asked to have a say in the new South Africa. The Boers wanted to reclaim the old Boer Republic, and the blacks asked to be accommodated in one way or another in the constitution. Both were rejected. We are asking now, after this election, for certain issues concerning the Afrikaner as a nation to be rectified. We have a right to ask for this, and defining the area is our problem. Together with the Zulus we can ask for self-determination, but the Afrikaner does not have an area, and in an attempt to define these borders we will have to use the polls to prove sufficient support and to ensure that we can implement a people's council and also that we can determine the distribution of Afrikaner support to put the borders of the Afrikaner homeland down on paper.

[Robinson] I want to come back to the issue of the homeland borders, but I want to repeat my question—very directly. If I am a colored and I live near Lydenburg, where you yourself live, and I find myself as part of this homeland, will I have voting rights? Will I have equal educational opportunities? Will there be equal employment opportunities? Will I, as a person, have equal legal access and the same human rights?

[Viljoen] Yes, Freek, it is no longer possible in South Africa or the world to have a homeland or state where you do not give people certain rights. We are busy negotiating the details of the homeland. These issues you have referred to are actually issues that will be referred to the homeland council, to be negotiated on a bilateral or trilateral basis, or with the future constitutional bodies of the new South Africa. These are important issues. We gladly want to give those people what we ourselves are asking for, but we do not want to create a system where people will again oust the Afrikaner—through squatting, for example.

[Robinson] So you actually want them away from those areas?

[Viljoen] No, we don't want them away from those areas. We say that we will not have any forced removal of people. If people want to leave themselves, then they can leave. What we actually envisage is to resettle Afrikaners in those areas, to offer those Afrikaners who have lost their jobs through this so-called affirmative action, an opportunity to come back to Afrikanerdom and to build a homeland through hard labor. That is what we have in mind.

[Robinson] I have a lot of follow-up questions, but let us leave that for the moment. I just want to ask you the following question. Do you approve of the map unveiled by Dr. Hartzenberg over the weekend?

[Viljoen] This map unveiled by Dr. Hartzenberg is a so-called discussion map. In other words, it takes into account the historical demands of the Afrikaner. In this regard it is correct. Dr. Hartzenberg himself said that this is not the final map but that it is subject to negotiation.

[Robinson] Do you accept this?

[Viljoen] On the issue of further negotiation, yes, I definitely agree with that.

[Robinson] That this be used as a basis for negotiation?

[Viljoen] Yes, I think it can serve as basis for negotiation. Let me tell you this: If we look at what the Afrikaner wants—self-determination in an independent area, in a homeland, as well as the right to negotiate self-determination for its people, as far as possible, in the rest of South Africa—then there is one more thing the Afrikaner must remember, and that is that our demand is a reasonable one, but it must also be a practical one. The dear Lord placed us in this country together with other people. Those other people have certain rights, and we also have rights.

[Robinson] The same rights or not?

[Viljoen] We say that the rights of nations, the rights we grant to ourselves, should also be granted to others. All that we must do now is to sort out the constitutional mess South Africa finds itself in, to rearrange this, taking into account all the different population groups, including the Afrikaner nation and the other nations, as well as other people living in the Afrikaner nation's area, people who have lived there for a long time—to give them these rights so that we can coexist peacefully alongside each other in the future.

[Robinson] Do you want to say then that you will also fight for the rights of others in this election? Will you, for example, try to get the Inkatha vote?

[Viljoen] No, that is not what I want to do. What I want to tell you is that the Freedom Front undertook to fight for freedom.

[Robinson] Just for the Afrikaner?

[Viljoen] No, no. Freedom is a concept that should not only be seen in the political context. Freedom in the true sense of the word, and freedom which especially excludes domination.

[Robinson] But would you want blacks to vote for you?

[Viljoen] If we want....

[Robinson, interrupting] No, answer the question. Would you want blacks to vote for you?

[Viljoen] At the moment I can't.... [pauses] I will explain in a minute. Constitutional clause 34, says specifically that a community should prove that they want self-determination. If I campaign, for example, for the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] to vote for me, then the constitutional court could turn around after the election and say this proven support is not accurate enough.

[Robinson] What is proven support? What number would qualify as proven support for you?

[Viljoen] Look, if one includes a constitutional clause in a constitution, then that clause should not only apply to the Afrikaner but also to all other nations who want it. In other words, we cannot say that if 500,000 people vote for a homeland then that is proven support, because if the Indians come and say they want self-determination then we are speaking about different numbers.

[Robinson] But one has to arrive at some figure.

[Viljoen] If we talk about support, majority support, then the constitutional clause would have said majority support—that is, more than 50 percent.

[Robinson] Of Afrikaners?

[Viljoen] Of Afrikaners, yes. Of the community asking for self-determination. If there is sufficient support then I would say ....

[Robinson, interrupting] More than 50 percent of Afrikaners?

[Viljoen] No, more than 50 percent would be a majority of Afrikaners. If we say sufficient support, then we would say there should be close to 50 percent, or more than 50 percent, but it should not be so small that it becomes laughable. Let us say that a court might rule—and here I don't want to predict what a court will say—that 30 percent or less would be unsuitable. So one doesn't want to put forward a precise definition of this, but I think the court will be guided by circumstances that will surely include the size of the community asking for self-determination, and, of those communities, how many voted for or against the idea.

[Robinson] General, in conclusion, you were in a partnership with several other people in right-wing politics. There were harsh words between you and some of those people, especially from their side. Is there division in Afrikaner ranks?

[Viljoen] Look, the Afrikaner is undivided in his struggle for his goal. We are undivided in our struggle. We are targeting the same eventual goal. We only differ about the method. It is a question of, for example, of driving to Bloemfontein via either the Kimberley route or the Kroonstad route. It does not matter. If we differ, we have agreed to differ, and we said we will accept the two-stream policy. We said that we would not oppose each other because we believe that both groups are equally honest and equally serious about the manner in which they want to achieve self-determination. Eventually, before reaching our goal, we will take hands again and we will stand together again. I, for example, am still a member of the Volksfront. I am still strongly linked to the defense mechanisms of the Volksfront and as such, I still associate myself with the Volksfront, but I had to establish the Freedom Front to bring about this specific alternative and strategy, so that there would not be any setback to the development of a homeland, but to ensure that we can secure a homeland as soon as possible after the 27 April.



[Robinson] General, thank you very much for your contribution tonight.

### **Preparations Under Way for 9 May Inauguration**

*MB0404114294 Pretoria Radio Pretoria in Afrikaans 0530 GMT 4 Apr 94*

[Text] Reports indicate that preparations are in full swing for the inauguration of the new state president on 9 May and that invitations are to be sent to heads of state all over the world. Among the guests of honor are leaders of terrorist countries and sworn enemies of South Africa and the West, such as Fidel Castro, Mu'ammarr al-Q'adhafi, and Saddam Husayn. Western leaders mentioned include President Bill Clinton, Mr. John Major, and Dr. Helmut Kohl. Political observers believe this could be a protocol and diplomatic hot potato that might leave organizers of the event with red faces, as Western leaders distance themselves from the leaders of the terrorist countries.

### **UK Planning Airlift of Citizens in Case of Violence**

*MB0404060994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 4 Apr 94*

[Text] It is reported from London that emergency plans are being drafted to airlift up to 350,000 Britons out of South Africa if chaos should erupt after the election. The report said that British Airways was preparing to divert flights to Johannesburg and Cape Town if violence in the townships spread to the white community. One million three hundred thousand whites hold dual South African-British citizenship, but it is reported that priority in such an evacuation will be given to those whose sole nationality is British. Last week reports from Lisbon said that the Portuguese government had plans for the evacuation of about 600,000 Portuguese nationals from South Africa if necessary.

### **South African Press Review for 2-3 Apr**

*MB0304100294*

[Editorial Report]

### **WEEKEND STAR**

Natal State of Emergency—As troops are "settling into their new postings in Natal and kwaZulu," one man stands "at the center of the drama:" kwaZulu Chief Minister Buthelezi, an editorial in the Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English on 2-3 April on page 8 notes. Believing his "continued brinkmanship" would eventually gain what he wanted, Buthelezi ignored a "lifeline from President de Klerk," allowing late registration for the election. With the "crumbling of the Freedom Alliance Buthelezi became increasingly isolated and desperate" and "with the apparent complicity of his king" he opened an "ethnic Pandora's box," attempting to "terrify Zulus in his kraal with talk of 'ethnic cleansing' and 'obliteration.'" As a result, the IFP

[Inkatha Freedom Party] supporters on the ground "reacted with predictable militancy" and "just as predictably blood flowed." "It is an indication of the severity of the crisis" that de Klerk declared a state of emergency as "he must have been aware such a step would mean loss of conservative votes." Buthelezi is "left with a stark choice—to order a futile last stand, or finally face reality and order his administration to co-operate with the IEC [Independent Electoral Commission.]"

### **SUNDAY TIMES**

Natal State of Emergency—An editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 3 April on page 20 states the "declaration of a full state of emergency in kwaZulu-Natal smacks of expedience, perhaps panic. It is in any case an unseemly way for the new South Africa to be born." While the "slaughter between Inkatha supporters and the ANC is of course a matter of desperate concern," "South Africa's problems are not caused in the first instance by the lack of law: this country has been bowed through decades by a surfeit of laws." The state of emergency is "open-ended, not subject to review," "it invites perpetuation." "The one truly remarkable thing about the adoption of this state of emergency is the alacrity with which the ANC has joined the National Party in defending these undemocratic measures on the basis that they protect democracy." There is "one small gesture which would go some way to ameliorating suspicion. Amend the emergency regulations to build in an immediate review facility which would allow an authoritative body—why not the Independent Electoral Commission—to scrap the emergency when a visible and pre-determined level of peace is established."

### **SUNDAY NATION**

Natal State of Emergency—"At long last, the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) has heard the cries of the people of Natal, and has responded," an editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION in English on 3 April on page 6 notes. "We are convinced" that this state of emergency is "directed at those who have been causing deaths and sufferings—and are keen to continue doing so—in the Natal/KwaZulu province." "It will give the security forces the powers they needed all along to act against para-military training which has been boastfully shown in our television screens. We mean the training of Inkatha's Self-Protection Units, the Boer Command's and also the ANC's Self-Defence Units. We also hope that Inkatha and rightwing leaders' war talk and threats of civil war will come under serious scrutiny from this state of emergency." "Surely, if it is a state of emergency that is needed to end all these things, then the principle that a state of emergency is necessarily a wrong thing does not apply in this case. We, however, need to caution the security forces against over-stepping their mark and make this state of emergency yet another licence to

curtail civil liberties. We hope that the TEC, in particular, will place its sharp eye on the men and women that will enforce the state of emergency so as to prevent abuses from taking place."

**South African Press Review for 4 Apr**

MB0404115294

[Editorial Report]

**BEELD**

**Full Security Force Deployment Needed for Elections—**Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 29 March points out in a page-8 editorial that "the chaos and bloodshed in the center of Johannesburg is the last straw." "Regardless of who is responsible for the tragedy, such lawlessness cannot be tolerated. The decision by obscure so-called traditional Zulu leaders to call a protest meeting in the city center at short notice and without proper liaison with the police and other interested parties was stupid and irresponsible...but that does not give ANC members or whoever it was who fired on the marchers from surrounding buildings the right to act in this manner." "In the future, the government, together with the Transitional Executive Council, must take firm action to prevent a repetition of such events. A great responsibility also lies with political leaders to discipline their supporters and stop unnecessary shows of strength." "Peace-loving and law-abiding South Africans—and they are by far in the majority—demand that in the remaining weeks before the election the security forces be deployed in their entirety in order to protect the democratic process."

**Threats by Nuclear Experts 'Unforgivable Blackmail'—**"Certain experts who were involved in South Africa's nuclear weapons program are now threatening to expose secret information if they are not given good retrenchment packages. That is unforgivable blackmail, and destroys any sympathy which they could have received for losing their jobs," states a second editorial on page 8 of BEELD. "South Africa's nuclear weapons program was conducted mainly during the time when the country was an outcast from the international community." "In normal circumstances and with the wisdom of hindsight a different course could have been followed, but that is now of purely academic interest because the country wisely chose not to proceed with the manufacture of nuclear weapons. Those who now seek to strike gold through blackmail ought to be prosecuted."

**RAPPORT**

**Singling Out KwaZulu-Natal Questioned—**The Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 3 April comments in a page-20 editorial on the state of emergency that was declared in KwaZulu-Natal, saying that "serious questions remain unanswered. For example, whether a 'free and fair election' will be at all possible." "But one of the most important questions remaining is why only KwaZulu-Natal was singled out for such drastic action. This week, the Johannesburg city center was the scene of events the likes of which one sees regularly in the media reportage on Sarajevo...but no state of emergency was declared." "Why have other dangerous target areas been excluded?" "Is KwaZulu-Natal more dangerous than Transkei, where it has long been suspected that hit squads launch their attacks from? And where the Transkei leader recently informed the National Party that they can conduct their election campaign but only from inside armored vehicles? This selectivity makes people wonder."

**Election Approaching Amid Crises—**In her column on page 21 of RAPPORT, Anne-Marie Mischke writes: "It is not easy to rule a country in a transitional period like this." True words, spoken by the man who ought to know, President F. W. de Klerk, in reply to a question about whether he is still in control." "But that is putting it mildly. Since the start of the year the government has had to deal with one crisis after another. Just look at the Zulu march through central Johannesburg earlier this week in the wake of the previous week; the crisis involving the police generals and the Goldstone report; events in Bophuthatswana and Ciskei; the prison uprising over the right of prisoners to vote...." Aggravating the situation is the question of where power lies—with the Transitional Executive Council or the government. The ANC "is so convinced of a massive election victory that it behaves with limitless self-confidence," which has created the "feeling among many that a kind of vacuum has developed, with the old almost past but the new not quite in place yet. It is as though everyone wants to find a gap, challenge authority, strike, demand, march. Perhaps that is why even the police generals last week used the opportunity to growl back at the state president." "Should the transition have been handled differently? No one can really speak out on the matter one way or the other." Now "it is a matter of pinching one's eyes shut and hoping it passes quickly. There is no turning back."



**Angola****Correspondent Notes U.S. Role in Peace Talks***MB0104204794 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 1 Apr 94***[Report by correspondent Joao Ligio in Lusaka]**

**[Text]** The war of words in Lusaka has revealed the identity of those involved in the negotiations. So far, one thought the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] were the negotiators. It now seems that the United States is against the government.

The mediator is shuttling between the sides, but to no avail. The Portuguese observer does not shuttle, preferring to indignantly witness the fight between the giants. The Russians brought in a breath of fresh air by proposing that the negotiations be restricted. The Americans, however, turned down the idea. Since then, nobody has questioned the time being taken.

While UNITA (?takes) its time to form an opinion about the outcome of the negotiations, the U.S. delegation to the talks this morning met with the government team headed by Carlos Feijo, secretary of the Ministers Council. This is the third time a meeting of this nature has taken place since the start of the talks on 5 January 1994. Some observers believe such meetings have been like a tug of war, but others say this morning's meeting was an indication of flexibility on the part of the government delegation.

No further details are available, except that Blondin Beye is scheduled to embark on a tour in search of international political backing and that his news blackout continues. In addition to seriously jeopardizing the role of the reporters, the blackout has led to differences of opinion between the negotiators. Opponents of Beye's news blackout say it is senseless to keep the ongoing round of talks under wraps, so much so that Angola no longer features in the list of the world's main hotbeds of tension. In fact, the world public is today better informed about recent African disputes, such as in South Africa and Burundi, though those have not yet reached one-third the catastrophic proportions that Angola has been experiencing for over 20 years now. But that is Lusaka—where a news blackout is in force, although nobody knows why.

**Savimbi: UNITA Ready To Make 'Every Concession'***MB0204192194 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Apr 94*

**[Excerpt]** Jonas Savimbi, chairman of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], has promised that there can be no impasse at the Lusaka talks. The UNITA chairman and supreme commander

of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola reiterated UNITA's commitment to searching for peace.

Addressing about 2,000 Angolans and foreigners at the wedding reception for Engineer Adalberto da Costa Jr., UNITA representative in Portugal, on 30 March, Dr. Savimbi said [words indistinct] he promised that UNITA will do its best to bring about peace. He added: We will all have peace and will organize our economy in a stable atmosphere. He said he was willing to make every concession, provided that it is not humiliating, because men (?want to live) in freedom and dignity. He noted that there can be no freedom without dignity.

The UNITA leader thanked humanitarian organizations for their aid in food, medicine, and clothing [words indistinct], and he invited officials of several relief organizations to feel at home. [passage omitted]

**President dos Santos Sends Envoy to Lusaka***MB0304075294 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0700 GMT 3 Mar 94*

**[Text]** Observers in Lusaka believe that the collapse of the negotiations can be avoided. President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos has sent an envoy to the Zambian capital, possibly with new proposals for National Union for the Total Independence of Angola demands. Carlos Feijo has already returned to Luanda, after meeting with UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye and the government's negotiating team.

**New Proposals Expected at Peace Talks***MB0304194794 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Apr 94*

**[Text]** The mediators at the peace talks in Lusaka, Zambia, are expected to present a new document to bring the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] closer together. Council of Ministers Secretary Carlos Feijo is in the Zambian capital, as President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' envoy, carrying new proposals from the Angolan Government. In Lusaka, the president's envoy has already met with mediator Alioune Blondin Beye and the government team. Observers say the new proposals could signify government's flexibility in the face of UNITA's demands. Nothing is known yet however about the contents of this new government proposal. UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali will meet with his special representative in Geneva on 7 April, and the meeting is expected to center on the new document with which the mediators hope to bring the government and UNITA closer together.

**Power Outage in Luanda Blamed on Sabotage***MB0304205694 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 3 Apr 94*

**[Excerpt]** The city of Luanda could continue without power supply for some time longer. The city has been

experiencing a power cut since yesterday because of sabotage on the Cambambe-Luanda powerline. The National Electricity Company says it is still too early to predict when power supply will be resumed. [passage omitted]

### Namibia

#### Guriab Signs Memorandum With Iranian Counterpart

LD0104153794 Tehran IRNA in English 1445 GMT  
1 Apr 94

[Text] Windhoek, April 1, (IRNA)—Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati and his Namibian counterpart

Theoben Guriab here today inked a memorandum of understanding (MOU) in research, trade, economic and political areas.

The MOU stresses joint ventures by private sector of the two countries in fisheries, petrochemical products and industry.

The MOU also calls for mutual cooperation in the areas of health, industry, trade, agriculture and petroleum as well as other sources of energy.

Namibia in the MOU welcomed establishment of an exclusive exhibition of the Iranian goods in this country by December 1994.

The MOU also lays stress on cooperation between the research centers and universities of the two countries.



## Liberia

### ULIMO Factions Agree To Reunite, Cease Fire

AB0204093094 London BBC World Service in English  
0600 GMT 2 Apr 94

[Text] The leaders of the two main factions of the ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] movement in Liberia have agreed to cease the fighting between them. In a statement issued in the capital of Sierra Leone, Freetown, the chairman of ULIMO, Alhaji Koromah, and the head of ULIMO's military affairs, Roosevelt Johnson, said they agreed ULIMO will be re-united under a single leadership chaired by Mr. Koromah. They also said they have renewed their commitment to the international peace plan for Liberia.

### ECOMOG Begins Deployment in Bomi County

AB0204124994 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 2 Apr 94

[Text] In response to the deteriorating situation in the ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] territory, the West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], yesterday began the deployment of its troops into Bomi County. Although a part of the Liberian peace plan, ECOMOG's deployment into the ULIMO territory is seen as an attempt to calm the internal rift within the organization and also separate the fighting forces of the Mandingo and Krahn ethnic groups. At a brief ceremony held at the Po River Bridge minutes before their checkoff yesterday, soldiers of Nimba 17 hurriedly boarded a convoy of several trucks and tanks awaiting instruction from their commander.

As the commanding officer of Nimba 17 Lieutenant Colonel (Jonathan Albaah) gave the order, two armored tanks slowly led the convoy of four trucks of troops that drove across the Po River Bridge into Bomi County amid cheers and jubilation by war-weary civilians standing by. Our reporter, Harry Rogers, who was on the scene, said that the troops would be deployed at (Camp Fashima) last night and disarmament would have begun immediately thereafter. According to Rogers, the scene at the Po River Bridge was characterized by a lot of emotion when the [words indistinct].

Fighters of the defunct ULIMO were (?behind) the bridge chatting with their ECOMOG brothers as civilians looked on. One of the fighters, according to our reporter, said and I quote, let this thing be over. We are now tired of fighting. With yesterday's exercise, ECOMOG can now be said to be in Margibi and Bomi Counties.

### ECOMOG Begins Disarming ULIMO Soldiers

AB0404063994 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 3 Apr 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It seems as if all is, for now at least, pretty much quiet between the factions within the ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] rebel movement in Liberia. This calm follows weeks of a split and fighting between the Mandingos loyal to the leader, Alhaji Koromah, and the Krahns who support the ULIMO military head, Roosevelt Johnson. The two men went to neighboring Sierra Leone last week to talk peace and at the end of it they issued a communique saying they have patched up their differences, and now the West African force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], have begun deploying troops in the ULIMO town of Tubmanburg. Jonathan Pay Laile, who normally reports for us from Gbarnga, was taken to Tubmanburg today. He sent this report:

Tension is easing in Tubmanburg following the deployment of ECOMOG troops last Thursday [31 March]. Some 200 ECOMOG troops have arrived in the town. However, armed soldiers loyal to Alhaji Koromah, are patrolling the streets 24 hours a day. Some civilians are slowly beginning to return to the town. Most had fled following fighting between competing factions within the ULIMO.

This afternoon, a senior ECOMOG soldier told me in Tubmanburg that the deployment of ECOMOG troops will be completed by tomorrow. He said since the arrival of the troops there has been no fighting. A chief operations officer with the UN force, UNOMIL [UN Observer Mission in Liberia], also confirmed that the town has been calm for some days now. He also said that troops loyal to Roosevelt Johnson attacked Bomi last week but were pushed back by fighters loyal to Alhaji Koromah. The town of Congo on the Sierra Leone-Liberia border, he said changed hands three times last week before ECOMOG troops were deployed there. As I returned to Monrovia this afternoon, I passed several trucks carrying ECOMOG soldiers into Cape Mount County.

## Mali

### Youth Group Ransacks French Consul's Residence

AB0104133594 Paris AFP in French 1207 GMT  
1 Apr 94

[Text] Bamako, 1 Apr (AFP)—The residence of the French consul general here was attacked and looted by a group of youths yesterday, a reliable source disclosed. The assailants, after overpowering the watchman, raided the residence, which they ransacked and looted, taking away valuable objects and money.

The attack, which did not result in casualties, has not been claimed but various sources attribute it to a new organization called the "Armed Resistance Group," which recently released a leaflet carrying threats to attack foreign interests—particularly, French, American, and German—in Mali. According to official sources, there is no information about the perpetrators of the attack, which coincided with the political opposition's ghost city operation organized in Bamako to demand the reopening of schools closed since mid-February by the government.

#### Minister Apologizes for Violence

AB0104180394 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 1 Apr 94

[Text] The school crisis was at the center of a meeting held this morning at the prime minister's office between Kadiatou Sy Sow, the minister of foreign affairs, Malians abroad, and African integration, ambassadors accredited to our country, and representatives from international organizations. The main item on the agenda was the continuation of contacts, exchange of views, and the providing of information on the school crisis, acts of violence and vandalism, and security measures planned for the protection of lives and property. Rokia Cisse attended this meeting:

[Cisse] The meeting was aimed mainly at providing specific information on the school crisis. In this regard, the government [word indistinct] the following objectives: It will not give in to opposition pressure. Schools will partially reopen from 11 April (?following) negotiations between education partners and the government. The government's wish is to save the Malian school system. Let us listen to Foreign Minister Sow:

[Begin Sow recording] Yes, before February, we made appeals for calm. We asked everybody to show a sense of responsibility and understand that above all it was necessary to actually save the Malian school system. In order to save the academic year [words indistinct] and be able to save the democratic process in our country. We have made all these appeals, we hope that they will be heard again this time and that all Malians will mobilize themselves to ensure that the reopening of schools is a success. [end recording]

[Cisse] The government, through Sow, apologized for the violent acts perpetrated against some diplomats. According to the minister, these acts occurred after the campaign mounted by some newspapers. The government is determined to curb this violence and is taking all the necessary measures to ensure the security of diplomats and their families. She therefore appealed to the diplomats to be more understanding and to assist in facilitating the work of the security forces.

#### Nigeria

##### Abacha Returns, Reaffirms Commitment to G-15

AB0204182494 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 2 Apr 94

[Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, returned to Abuja last night after a foreign tour that took him to India and Saudi Arabia. In India, he attended the G-15 summit, and in Saudi Arabia he visited Medina and performed a one-day pilgrimage to Mecca. He was accompanied to Mecca by the minister of external affairs, Alhaji Babagana Kingibe, the Nigerian Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Professor (Shehu) Karaganchi and the counselor (Jalloh Njeba Alhaji Kafakagbon).

In Jeddah, the Saudi authorities pledged to improve on the facilities and welfare services for Nigerians on pilgrimage. The pledge was made by the Saudi minister for pilgrim and hajj operations, Dr. Mahmud al-Safar, during an exchange of views with Alhaji Babagana Kingibe. He said that a recommendation from the Nigerian Government on ways of improving hajj facilities would be most welcome. Responding, the minister of external affairs said a master plan from his ministry on the conduct of pilgrim/hajj operations would soon be forwarded to the Saudi Government. Making a statement to the press at Jeddah, Gen. Abacha described the G-15 summit as important to Nigeria's search for indigenous technology and trade relations under the South-South cooperation.

The head of state reaffirmed the Federal Government's commitment to the objectives of the Group and said Nigeria would continue to use the experiences gained from such organizations for her political, economic, and social development. Gen. Abacha was welcomed back at Abuja airport by the chief of general staff, Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya, the minister of the capital territory, Lt. Gen. Jeremiah Useni and other top government officials.

#### Sierra Leone

##### RUF Rebels Kill 6 Government Soldiers, Attack Dam

AB0204202994 Paris AFP in English 2001 GMT 02 Apr 94

[Text] Freetown, April 2 (AFP)—Rebels in Sierra Leone killed six government soldiers in three attacks which saw them make their furthest advance yet from their south-east strongholds, military officials said here Saturday [2 April].

The troops were killed Friday in an ambush in Jembah, 200 (130 miles) east of the capital, the officials said.

Two days earlier an United Revolutionary Front (RUF) rebel group occupied nearby Massingbi before being forced to retreat by government troops.



That incursion marked the furthest known advance by the rebels since the insurgency was launched in May 1991 from their presumed bases in the Kailahun and Pujehun regions 300 kilometres (180 miles) east and 210 kilometres (125 miles) southeast of Freetown, the officials said.

Also Wednesday a separate RUF group tried to sabotage a hydroelectric dam at Bo, 170 kilometres (105 miles) southeast of the capital. The dam held, but the attackers torched several houses and farms in the region.

The military junta in power since April 1992 declared "total war" against the insurgents in January.

#### Further on Clash

*AB0304212094 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 3 Apr 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The rebels in Sierra Leone must have given the government of that country an even bigger fright this Easter weekend with an attack on the north of the country. This is the first time that fighting has been reported between government and rebels in the Northern Region since they launched their incursion into Sierra Leone three years ago. In that time, the war has been concentrated in the south and southeast of the country. From Freetown, Victor Sylver telexed this report:

Details are now beginning to emerge of the first rebel attack on any target in the north of the country. According to sources close to the Defense Department, the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels attacked the mining town of Masingbe at about 4:30 on Friday [1 April] afternoon, killing at least 15 civilians and briefly occupying the town. They were forced out by government troops yesterday. Reports from the area say that the rebel force numbered some 60 soldiers. They also speak of a mass exodus of civilians from Masingbe and outlying areas and towns like Matotaka, Mabourka and Makeni. On the line to Makeni in the north of the country this afternoon, the defense undersecretary, Captain Komba Kambo told me that Masingbe was now under full government control and that government troops were now engaged in exercises aimed at ensuring that no such attack would ever occur in the area again. I was told that for now civilians who had fled the fighting would not be allowed back until the area was declared safe.

When I asked Capt. Kambo about reports I had been receiving from those coming from Makeni that government soldiers had been selling looted property from Masingbe, I was told this was not the case. Capt. Kambo said such statements could only come from detractors who are bent on causing mischief. One military officer who comes from the north thought that the marauding band of rebels who attacked Masingbe must have been escaping from Kenema District, where the government has launched offensives against the RUF rebels. Be that

as it may, many here feel it is now that the government war machine was put into top gear so that the war can come to a close.

#### Togo

#### Supreme Court Annuls Election of 2 CAR Deputies

*AB0204095194 Lome Radio Lome in French  
0600 GMT 2 Apr 94*

[Text] The Supreme Court of Togo yesterday annulled the election of two Action Committee for Renewal [CAR] deputies following an annulment suit filed by the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] after the second round of the legislative elections. Serious incidents in the second constituency of Haho and the first constituency of Wawa led to these annulments. A few days ago, the Supreme Court invalidated the election during the first round, of the Togolese Union for Democracy [UTD] deputy in the first constituency of Oti because Bemba Bahissa's alternate had not satisfied the conditions concerning residence on the territory during the elections. Following these annulments, the opposition still retains the majority with 40 seats—34 for the CAR and 6 for the UTD as against 37 for the RPT-Union for Justice and Democracy and one for the Confederation of New Forces.

#### CAR, UTD Announce Boycott of Parliament

*AB0204202094 Paris AFP in French 1832 GMT  
2 Apr 94*

[Text] Lome, 2 Apr (AFP)—The two opposition parties forming a parliamentary majority after the February legislative elections in Togo today decided to suspend "the participation of their parliamentarians in the deliberations of the National Assembly," in protest against the Supreme Court's invalidation of the election of three of their deputies.

In a communique to AFP, the two parties stated that their parliamentary boycott would last until "the situation is clarified."

The opposition coalition, comprising the Action Committee for Renewal [CAR] and the Togolese Union for Democracy [UTD], had won 43 (36 for the CAR and 7 for the UTD) out of 81 parliamentary seats. Currently the coalition has only 40 (34 for the CAR and 6 for the UTD) out of the 78 declared seats, but it still retains a parliamentary majority.

The Constitution makes it binding on President Gnassingbe Eyadema to appoint the future prime minister from within the parliamentary majority. Consultations have been continuing in this direction between President Eyadema and the opposition leaders since 15 March, but so far have not progressed.

The CAR's Yaovi Agboyibor and the UTD's Edem Kodjo stated in their communique that one of the election annulments by the Supreme Court was "in flagrant violation" of the Electoral Law, while the reasons put forward to justify the two other annulments are, according to them, "poorly founded and devoid of any weight."

In the first case, the court observed that the substitute for the elected parliamentarian was not eligible. In the other two cases it was of the view that "disturbances" had "undermined the sincerity of the polls."

According to the opposition, these incidents were "fomented" by the pro-Eyadema Togolese People's Rally [RPT] and that "it is inadmissible for the court to use this as a pretext for questioning the validity of the polls."

Agboyibor and Kodjo also deplored the fact that the "consultative mechanism put in place before the elections to ensure the "amicable" settlement of disputes had not been "operational."

Finally, the UTD and the CAR "questioned" the "motives behind these maneuvers and the RPT's preparedness to play the democratic game."

The appointment of a prime minister from the ranks of the opposition would compel General Eyadema, who has been in power since 1967, and who was reelected last August during an election boycotted by the opposition, to accept a new arrangement for cohabitation with the opposition in the governance of the country.

#### Justice Minister Clarifies Court's Election Role

AB0404083694 Lome Radio Lome in French  
1900 GMT 3 Apr 94

["Clarification" issued by Justice Minister Aregba Polo in Lome on 3 April—recorded]

[Text] The Fourth Republic's Constitution has assigned two essential electoral tasks to the Supreme Court. The first one is the proclamation of results. The Constitution has assigned to the Court the official proclamation of results. Before this proclamation it should check the material and formal aspects of the poll. It does not deal with the details of the electoral exercise, but simply judges whether the organized poll appeared to be legal. The National Electoral Commission [NEC] was of the view that the poll appeared to be legal in 76 constituencies, but in the remaining five, incidents occurred to such an extent that it was advisable to transfer the results to the Supreme Court for examination. After examination, the Court concluded that it had to announce all the results because candidates affected by the incidents had the chance to lodge their electoral complaints for settlement.

The second mission assigned to the Court concerns election disputes. It receives complaints from dissatisfied candidates, checks the regularity of electoral exercise, and hands down verdicts. It can confirm the validity of polls or annul the election of a candidate in case it believes the electoral process has been violated. The Supreme Court received 29 appeals for annulment. During the examination of the appeals, it analyzed all the legal aspects to check the validity of the challenged polls. The examination resulted in the annulment of the elections of three candidates out of 81. In one case, the annulment resulted from the ineligibility of an alternate, while in the remaining two cases the annulment was due to the serious irregularities that affected the fairness of the voting.

Concerning the conciliation procedure at the level of the NEC, I point out that it was followed as proved by the letters exchanged by the NEC chairman and the president of the Supreme Court. Togo is a law-abiding state. Each citizen has to respect the decisions made by the judiciary, and it is in this spirit that each citizen should consider the decisions made by the Supreme Court.

#### Eyadema Appeals to Parties To Help Choose Premier

AB0304074194 Paris AFP in English 0240 GMT  
3 Apr 94

[Text] Lome, April 3 (AFP)—Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema on Saturday [2 April] appealed to the country's two opposition parties, currently enjoying a parliamentary majority, to show their good will by helping him designate a prime minister.

Eyadema, in a statement sent to AFP, said opposition leaders had told him they could not "draft a list of candidates," although they had "committed themselves to do so." He said the officials, whom he met Saturday, were unable to assemble a list "because the rank and file members are at odds with their leaders."

The two parties, the Action Committee for Renewal (CAR) and the Togolese Union for Democracy (UTD), agreed on March 26 to put forward CAR leader Yao Agboyibor as their choice for prime minister. But General Eyadema called for a list of several candidates, a request the two parties have so far been unable to meet.

The opposition coalition won 43 seats in February's legislative elections to the 81-member parliament, with CAR capturing 36 and the UTD seven. But the supreme court subsequently invalidated the election of three of its members. As a result, CAR currently controls 34 seats and the UTD six.

Eyadema said in his statement he could "only express surprise at the sluggish pace at which the leaders of the majority parties are trying to draft a list of candidates for prime minister."



He reiterated his readiness to continue discussions with Agboyibor and UTD head Edem Kodjo. But the parties on Saturday vowed to boycott parliament to protest the court decision invalidating the election of three opposition deputies.

The coalition said the action would last "until the situation is clarified."

The supreme court nullified the election of the three deputies for technical reasons in one case and because of "trouble" during election day in the two others.

The opposition rejected all three decisions, charging that election day "trouble" had been the work of the pro-Eyadema faction.

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6 APR 1994



